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网蒸着材料容器

创特

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1. 発明の名称 赤荊材料容器

2. 特許額束の範囲

真空蒸焼のために用いる長寸の蒸糖材料収容用の金属製容器であつて、長手方向に複数の区域に 代切る金属製の代切り製を有することを特数とする蒸煮材料容器。

3. 発明の詳細な群明

構へ設設する時の傾斜、取扱いあるいは加熱による蒸着材料容器の変形、加熱時の蒸着材料容器の変形、加熱時の蒸着材料が優さ方向におたつて均一に蒸発しなくなる。従つて円筒体の全面に均一な蒸着層を形成することが困難になる。本発明はこれに対し全面から均一な蒸発速度で蒸業材料を蒸発する蒸着材料容器を提供することを目的とする。

この目的は長寸の無着材料容器が、長手方向に 複数の区面に仕切る金属製の仕切り機を有するこ とによつて達成される。

以下図面を引用して本発明の実施例について説明する。 第1段,第2図は本発明による蒸着材料容器の一例で、幅30mm、 探さ30mm、 長さ1700mm のステンレス側からなる長寸の箱形容器1は、同一材料の仕切り幾2によつて10の区面に区分されている。 この容器1を第3図に誇張して示したように蒸着物内の支持台3の上に約5°0の傾斜をつけて設置し、各区面にセレン4を100gずっ、計1000gを充てんし、5×105 Torr以下

第 2 変

粥 1 麥

燕	着	膜厚	(д	»)	
容器。原光体	A	В	O	Œ	E
仕切り悪なし	4.6	4.8	5 2	5 7	63
仕切り集あり	5.6	15 5	5 5	5 4	5 3

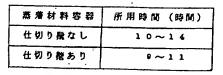
次に容器を領斜させないで同一条件により数回 蒸着を行い、蒸着材料が 5 2 0 ° 0 に達してから全。 部蒸発するまでの時間を測定した結果は第 2 表の 通りである。

容器の変形も少ないので、 器返し使用に耐え、特に全所に均一な感光形が要求される電子写真用感光体の製造に有効に使用できる。 なお、 本発明は仕切り無による熱の伝導あるいは強度の向上に基づくものであるから、 各区間の大きさは必ずしも間一である必要はない。

4. 図前の無単な静明

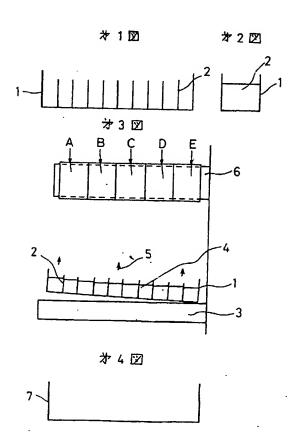
第1 図は本発明による蒸着材料容器の一実施例の正面断面図、第2 図は側断面図、第3 図はそれを用いての蒸着実験を一部断面で示す正面図、第4 図は比較のために実験に用いた従来例の容器の正面断面図である。

1: 蒸瘠材料容器、2: 任切り寮。



これらの結果から明らかなように、本発明にさが表別で、本発明によが表別を用いた場合は膜厚のはて蒸発のため、また蒸発速度が安定して蒸発を開いた素強を関する。これは仕切り壁により蒸着材料を認めるのはかが過度が減少するは、変形したのはないのは、変形したなる。このは、変形したなる。と、変形したのは、変形したが、変形したが、変形したが、変形したが、変形したが、変形したが、変形したが、変形したが、変形したが、変形したが、変形したが、変形したが、変形したが、変形したが、変形したが、変形したが、変形したが、な変形を維持できる。

以上述べたように本発明は金属製業着材料容器を仕切り機により長手方向に複数の区園に区分し、各区園内の材料の温度差を減少させて容器全面より均一に蒸発させるもので、これにより被黙着材料上に均一な蒸着膜を形成できるばかりでなく、



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Specification

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1. Title of the Invention: CONTAINER FOR VAPOR-DEPOSITION MARTERIAL

30 2. Scope of Claim

A long metal container for holding a vapor-deposition material used for vacuum vapor deposition, comprising partitions made of metal for dividing the container into a plurality of sections in the longitudinal direction.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

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The present invention relates to a long vapor-deposition material container used for vapor-depositing, for example, a photosensitive layer of an electrophotographic photosensitizer in vacuum.

In vacuum vapor deposition, it is desirable that a uniform vapor-deposited layer be produced on a base substrate as the vapor-deposition object. In particular, in the case of an electrophotographic photosensitizer that is formed as a photosensitive layer by vapor-depositing selenium or selenium alloy on a conductive base substrate, a photosensitive layer having a uniform thickness and uniform electrophotographic properties is required for obtaining a favorable image over the whole surface. The electrophotographic photosensitizer is formed by, for example, rotating an aluminum cylinder with a length of 300 mm or more and vapor-depositing selenium or selenium alloy that is evaporated from a long vapor-deposition material container with about the same length as the cylinder onto the surface. In this case, the vapor-deposition material might not be evaporated uniformly in the longitudinal direction depending on the tilt at which the vapor-deposition material container is set in an evaporation tank, transformation of the vapor-deposition material container due to handling or heating, variations in temperature of the vapor-deposition material container at the time of heating, and the like. Accordingly, it is difficult to form a uniform vapor-deposited layer on the whole surface of the cylinder.

In view of the foregoing, it is an object of the invention to provide a vapor-deposition material container for evaporating a vapor-deposition material at uniform evaporation speed from the whole surface.

This object can be achieved by providing partitions made of metal in a vapor-deposition material container in order to divide the container into a plurality of sections in the longitudinal direction.

Description is made below on an embodiment of the invention with reference to the

drawings. FIG 1 and FIG 2 show an example of a vapor-deposition material container in accordance with the invention, where a long box container 1 made of stainless steel with a width of 30 mm, depth of 30 mm and length of 1700 mm is divided into 10 sections by partitions 2 made of the same material. This container 1 is set on a support 3 in an evaporation tank at a tilt of 30° as shown exaggeratedly in FIG 3, so that each section is gradually filled with selenium 4 of 100 g, and a total of 1000 g. Then, the vapor-deposition material is heated to 320° C in vacuum of 5×10^{-5} Torr or lower to be evaporated. Thus, vapor 5 is vapor-deposited onto the surface of five aluminum cylinders A, B, C, D and E that are closely attached to a horizontally rotating shaft 6 above the container 1. For comparison, vapor deposition was carried out under the same condition by using a conventional vapor-deposition material container 7 made of stainless steel shown in FIG 4, which has the same dimension but has no partitions, and by filling the container with selenium of 1000 g. The thickness of a vapor-deposited film on each cylinder is as shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Thickness of Vapor-deposited Film (µm)						
Container Photosensitizer	A	В	С	D	Е	
No Partitions Provided	46	48	52	57	63	
Partitions Provided	56	55	55	54	53	

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Next, vapor deposition was carried out several times under the same condition without tilting the container. Table 2 shows the measurement results of the time after a vapor-deposition material reaches 3200C until it is entirely evaporated.

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Table 2

Vapor-deposition Material Container	Time Required (Time)		
No Partitions Provided	10 to 14		
Partitions Provided	9 to 11		

As is evident from these results, variations in film thickness are significantly reduced in the case of using a vapor-deposition material container in accordance with the invention, and the evaporation speed is stabilized to reduce variations in evaporation time. This is because heat conduction by the partitions serves to decrease the temperature difference between each part of the vapor-deposition material container and also decrease the difference between the surface temperature and internal temperature of the vapor-deposition material. In addition, the partitions can increase the strength of the container, making it less easily transformed. As a result, uniform vapor deposition can be maintained even when the container is repeatedly used.

As described heretofore, according to the invention, a vapor-deposition material container made of metal is divided into a plurality of sections in the longitudinal direction by partitions so that the temperature difference of materials between each section is decreased to perform uniform evaporation from the whole container surface. Accordingly, not only a uniform vapor-deposited film can be formed on a material as the vapor-deposition object, but also the container can be made less easily transformed, enabling the repeated use. Thus, it can be effectively applied to the manufacture of an electrophotographic photosensitizer that requires a uniform photosensitive layer on the whole surface, in particular. Note that the size of each section is not necessarily required to be identical to each other since the invention is based on the improvement of heat conduction or strength by using the partitions.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a front sectional view of one embodiment of a vapor-deposition material container in accordance with the invention; FIG. 2 is a side sectional view thereof; FIG. 3 is a front view showing a vapor-deposition experiment using it with a partial section; and FIG. 4 is a front sectional view of a prior art container used for comparison.

1: vapor-deposition material container; and 2: partition

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